

## REMEDY FOR POTATO BLIGHT AND HOW TO SEED

Disease Appears Early in Life of Plant and Again About the Middle of August—Bordeaux Mixture Is An Effectual Cure.

There are two forms of potato blight known as early blight and late blight, which are very distinct in their action upon the plant. The early blight may begin as soon as the plants are six inches high, although it usually does not do much injury until warm weather approaches. Its action is generally slow.

Late blight usually does not appear until after the first of August, and only when the weather has been warm and the atmosphere damp and muggy for several days. Such conditions are necessary for the development of the disease. When it occurs its action is very rapid. Usually it begins at the lower portion of the plant and works upward on the foliage, causing it to turn black and wilt at a very rapid rate. A whole patch

gallons of water, by hanging it in the water near the surface in a sack. Then five pounds of lime may be slaked with whatever water is needed. When the blue-stone has dissolved it should be poured into the barrel and about 30 gallons of water added; then about ten gallons of water should be added to the lime mixture and this poured into the solution of blue stone. Enough water may then be added to complete the 50 gallons. Very often it will be found practicable to apply the Bordeaux mixture and the poison for the "potato bugs" at the same time. In such cases the Bordeaux mixture may be regarded as so much water and the poison added. A method of cutting potatoes for seed has been developed which is not only simple but convenient. The po-

tatoes may be put in a hopper. The floor of the hopper projects six or eight inches on one side so that when the cutters are at work the potatoes may be reached without loss of time. The knives are placed in the end of a board which is attached to the top of a box or a similar foundation. The operator sits astride the cutting board with the basket for the seeds directly in front of him.

In Fig. 2 a potato is shown with the



A Bountiful Crop of Potatoes.

of potatoes will often be destroyed by this disease in 3 or 4 days. The remedy for both of these diseases is a preventive application of Bordeaux mixture. There are some growers in this state who apply Bordeaux mixture systematically every year for the purpose of preventing any possible attack of late blight, but it is not definitely known whether it pays. For late blight alone, it would not be necessary to make the first application before the middle of July. However, the spraying may begin earlier so as to keep early as well as late blight in check. The general recommendation is to begin spraying when the

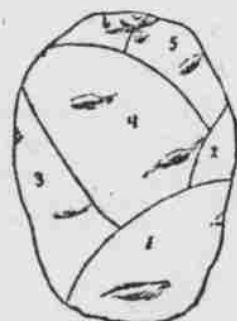


Fig. 2. Marked to Cut.

plants are about eight inches high and repeat the applications every 10 to 15 days. About every two weeks is probably the most economical.

The Bordeaux mixture is made up at the rate of five pounds of blue-stone and five pounds of stone lime to 50 gallons of water. This mixture may be used at the rate of about 25 gallons per acre when the plants are small, and gradually increased to about 50 to 60 gallons per acre as the plants become larger.

To make 50 gallons of Bordeaux mixture, five pounds of blue-stone should be dissolved in two or three

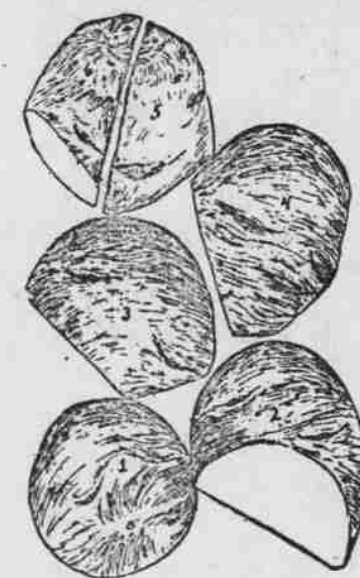


Fig. 3. Individual Pieces.

proper cuts marked and numbered in the order in which they should be made. Fig. 3 shows the cuts of the same potato spread out, illustrating the location of the eyes on each portion.

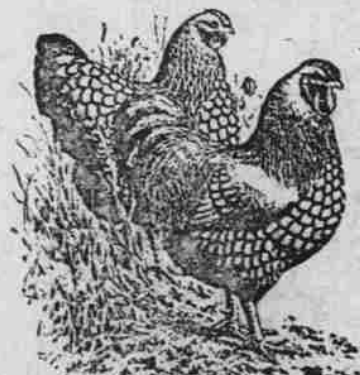
A few machines have been placed upon the market for cutting seed potatoes, but on the whole these do not seem to have proven entirely satisfactory.

## AVERAGE FARMER NEGLECTS CHICKENS

Line Breeding With View of Eradicating Imperfections.

The average person gives very little thought to chickens. It may mean a trip to the country, with fried chicken on the side, or soft boiled eggs with toast and coffee ad infinitum, but aside from the commercial value of the chicken industry, which runs up into the millions in real money, there is a wonderful amount of interest manifested in the cultivation and improvement of the different breeds or types. Systematic line breeding of a certain strain—not inbreeding—scientifically and intelligently combines the fine traits of the dam with those of a cock possessing the blood of the same strain by remote connection. For instance, a pullet or hen, small but fine in color, plumage, shape, etc., lacking perhaps in size and vigor, bred to a vigorous male of standard size and points, should produce an improved fowl.

The illustration aptly shows the value of line breeding from a strain of Silver Wyandottes.

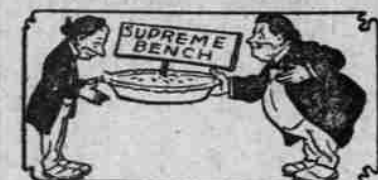


Silver Wyandottes.

three of her pullets sold for \$2,500 each. Fortunes have been offered for fine specimens of certain breeds. The public does not hear of these things, but the money is not as strong a factor as the desire to continue the work of improvement. The breeding of poultry is becoming more and more a business for intelligent business men. Brains, combined with common sense and nature's grand possibilities, will in time elevate the chicken industry to a point commensurate with its financial value.

## DOINGS AT THE CAPITAL

### J. S. Harlan Mentioned for High Bench



WASHINGTON.—A very interesting bit of unusual summer gossip concerning changes in the personnel of the supreme court of the United States connects the name of James S. Harlan, member of the interstate commerce commission, with an associate justiceship in succession to his distinguished father, John Marshall Harlan, who has been on the supreme bench since 1877, and who recently celebrated his seventy-sixth birthday.

It would occasion no surprise should one or two changes in the personnel of the highest federal tribunal take place at the beginning of the fall term. Chief Justice Fuller, now in his seventy-seventh year, and Associate Justice Harlan have been credited with retirement inclinations at various times for some years past. It became evident, however, after much talk of this character, that there would be no retirements from the supreme bench during the Roosevelt administration and latterly it has been said that neither the chief justice nor Justice Harlan was disposed to relax the labors which are so congenial to them. But with Mr. Taft in the office of appointive power many are inclined to believe there is a probability of a change of mind, af-

fecting also by other developments.

President Taft, himself a former federal judge, sat in the same circuit from which Justice Harlan was appointed to the supreme bench, and there doubtless is what may be termed a bond of judicial interest between them. It is felt that should judicial distinction be bestowed upon James S. Harlan, who has inherited the judicial temperament, the honor would be something peculiarly appreciated by both father and son for obvious reasons aside from the general considerations pertaining to a supreme court appointment.

That conditions have arisen which may cause Justice Harlan to decide to take up duties in the service of the Presbyterian church, which would be possible only through his retirement from the bench, is part of the latest gossip. James S. Harlan, if appointed to the supreme bench, would take to that body expert knowledge of interstate commerce matters which will more and more occupy the attention of the court.

The late gossip also connects Chief Justice Fuller's name with revived plans to make an international trial court out of The Hague tribunal, which is said to be an aim of President Taft. Should matters eventuate as gossip suggests Illinois still would have a representative in the highest court of the land and the way still open to fill another vacancy from the circuit of which Ohio and Kentucky—the latter the state from which Justice Harlan was appointed 32 years ago—form a part.

### Diplomatic Sinecures to Be Abolished



HEREAFTER there will be no purely ornamental places in the foreign service of the United States. While this cannot be said to be new policy, it is the declared intention of the present administration, and especially of the state department, that there shall be no deviation from it. This rule will not be made to apply only to the diplomatic service, but to the consular offices of the United States from the highest to the lowest. In years past there have been many complaints that the consular service of the United States was, generally speaking, inefficient and of a much lower grade than that of many foreign countries having representatives in the United States. The state department officials themselves in previous years have acknowledged this, and while the service has improved of late, it has not made the rapid advance that is noticeable in the service of some of our foreign trade competitors.

At present this government has in foreign countries 298 consuls and consuls general, with a large number of

vice and deputy consuls, interpreters, etc., making a total of about 1,200, and it is the expressed determination of the state department to elevate the service in every possible way. A working familiarity with the subjects with which they will have to deal is demanded to a greater extent than ever before.

It is the purpose of the state department to unify the work of the diplomatic and consular services in the interest of greater efficiency. For many years it has been a matter of regret to the government that so many native foreigners occupy subordinate positions in our consular service as deputies and clerks. This, however, has been largely a matter of inadequate compensation, but the policy from now on will be to substitute Americans for foreigners wherever it is possible to do so and considerable progress has already been made in this direction.

Within a comparatively short time the percentage of foreigners in our consular service has been reduced from 46.1 per cent. to 18.8 per cent., and the percentage of Americans in that service has been increased from 53.9 to 81.2 per cent. These percentages, however, apply only to clerkships paying \$800 a year or less, but the work of weeding out foreigners will continue as long as Americans of the requisite capacity can be obtained to fill the places.

### Value of "Tariff Menagerie" Imports



THE "tariff menagerie," a term used by congressional humorists to designate a miscellaneous assortment of articles of import, threatens to be an issue between the United States bureau of statistics and the "funny men" of the senate and house in Washington. The management of the bureau, which keeps an accurate account of every article imported, its name, value and the duty paid, is perturbed because some of the articles in the menagerie list have been made the basis of many jests by the congressmen who see the humorous side of the thing. In a statement issued recently, the bureau maintains that these articles, which have a recognized value, illustrate the scope of the commerce of the United States and

present some ominous facts. For instance, reference is made to divi divi, leeches, rose leaves, dragons' blood, palladium, musk, birds, wild animals, chicle and cobras.

The value of the imports of the last decade of divi divi, which is used for tanning purposes, is placed at \$85,000. In the same period the value of leeches brought in was \$40,000; rose leaves \$20,000, and chicle, largely used in the manufacture of gum, \$8,000,000.

During the year 1908 the musk importations exceeded \$50,000, while the quantity of palladium, a rare metal used in the manufacture of astronomical instruments and by dentists, represented a value of \$700.

Pains have been taken to explain that dragons' blood is really not dragons' blood at all, but a mere name for a deep reddish resinous substance obtained from a variety of trees in the orient, and used extensively as an ingredient in varnishes, stains and for making etchings on copper and zinc. The value of the importations of this article during the last decade is placed at \$60,000.

### Old Sea Dogs Are Learning New Tricks



A SOLITARY horseman rode rapidly down the street a good many times in Washington the other day. He was a solitary horseman because he was not particularly anxious to have any one side with him. He could sail a man-o-war, mayhap, and, brave the perils of the briny deep, but his horsemanship was scarcely at par.

The solitary horseman was a commissioned officer in Uncle Sam's navy. On July 4 the order issued by President Roosevelt that these officers

should ride 90 miles on horseback in three consecutive days, walk 50 miles in the same length of time, or ride 100 miles on a bicycle in three consecutive days became effective. This order was issued January 4 last, but the president gave the officers several months in which to prepare for the tests. President Taft has been asked to rescind the order, but he has agreed with his predecessor that the tests would be of benefit to the navy.

A large number of ensigns, lieutenants, lieutenant commanders, captains and read admirals stationed in and about Washington have begun the tests. The state, war and navy building is the usual starting point. The younger men are essaying the horseback test, but the older ones seem to prefer walking. Possibly it is hard to teach an old sea dog new tricks.

### COSTLY PRIZE OFFERED.

W. K. Kellogg of Battle Creek, Mich., gives a \$7,000 Trophy to Be Competed for by the Farmers.

BATTLE CREEK, Mich., July 23.—For the purpose of stimulating the interest of the farmers of the country in the improvement of the grade of corn and in securing a greater yield, W. K. Kellogg of this city has offered a gold and silver trophy to be competed for at the third annual national corn exposition to be held at Omaha, Neb., Dec. 6 to 18 of this year. The trophy will be in the shape of a massive vase, and will probably be designed and built by either Gorham or Tiffany.

Mr. Kellogg has just returned from Chicago where he held a conference with Professor P. G. Holden of the Iowa State Agricultural College at Ames, and Stanley Clague, head of a large Chicago advertising agency. Professor Holden is known as the foremost authority of the country on corn growing, and Mr. Kellogg, who is a large manufacturer of food products made from corn, is keenly interested in all movements tending to improve the quality of the cereal. This year he has donated \$1,000 to be divided in several prizes among the corn growers of Iowa, and at Professor Holden's suggestion he decided to offer the Kellogg trophy to be competed for by the corn growers of the nation.

"Corn is the greatest crop of the country," said Mr. Kellogg today, "and the bigger the yield of corn the greater the country's prosperity. Seed selection and improved methods of cultivation will not only greatly increase the yield per acre, but will also increase the protein in the corn and thus enhance its nutritious qualities. If the yield per acre, for instance, can be increased five bushels in the state of Nebraska alone, it will add \$25,000,000 to the wealth of the farmers of the state. The National Corn Exposition is doing a great work in educating the farmers, and I am glad to help the work along."

### WHY, OF COURSE.



"Farmer, which of those cows of yours gives the buttermilk?"  
"None of 'em. The goat."

He Bit.  
The city man was jogging on toward the summer boarding house in a rickety old wagon. The driver was glum and far from entertaining, and the city man felt rather lonely.

"Fine field over there?" he ventured, after a long silence.  
"Fine," grunted the driver.  
"Who owns it?"  
"Old man Bitt."  
"Old man Bitt, eh? Who are those children stacking up hay?"  
"Old man Bitt's boys."  
"And what is his idea in having them out there in the field such a hot day?"

"Wal, I reckon he thinks every little Bitt helps, stranger. Anything else you want to know? Get up here, hosses."

Tuberculous Children.  
In the cities of New York and Boston there are, according to special commissions which recently investigated the subject, over 30,000 children in these two cities alone that have tuberculosis. On the basis of these and other investigations it is estimated by certain authorities that there are nearly 1,000,000 school children in the United States to-day who will probably die of tuberculosis before they have reached the age of 18. This would mean that the public is paying annually about \$7,500,000 for the education of children who will die before they reach the age of 18.

### SURPRISED HIM Doctor's Test of Food.

A doctor in Kansas experimented with his boy in a test of food and gives the particulars. He says:

"I naturally watch the effect of different foods on patients. My own little son, a lad of four, had been ill with pneumonia and during his convalescence did not seem to care for any kind of food.

"I knew something of Grape-Nuts and its rather fascinating flavor, and particularly of its nourishing and nerve-building powers, so I started the boy on Grape-Nuts and found from the first dish that he liked it.

"His mother gave it to him steadily and he began to improve at once. In less than a month he had gained about eight pounds and soon became so well and strong we had no further anxiety about him.

"An old patient of mine, 73 years old, came down with serious stomach trouble and before I was called had got so weak he could eat almost nothing, and was in a serious condition. He had tried almost every kind of food for the sick without avail.

"I immediately put him on Grape-Nuts with good, rich milk and just a little pinch of sugar. He exclaimed when I came next day 'Why doctor I never ate anything so good or that made me feel so much stronger.'

"I am pleased to say that he got well on Grape-Nuts, but he had to stick to it for two or three weeks, then he began to branch out a little with rice or an egg or two. He got entirely well in spite of his almost hopeless condition. He gained 22 pounds in two months which at his age is remarkable.

"I could quote a list of cases where Grape-Nuts has worked wonders."

"There's a Reason." Read "The Road to Wellville," in pkgs.  
Ever read the above letter? A new one appears from time to time. They are genuine, true, and full of human interest.

## WANTS HER LETTER PUBLISHED

For Benefit of Women who Suffer from Female Ills

Minneapolis, Minn.—"I was a great sufferer from female troubles which

caused a weakness and broken down condition of the system. I read so much of what Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound had done for other suffering women I felt sure it would help me, and I must say it did help me wonderfully. My pains all left me, I grew stronger, and within three months I was a perfectly well woman."

"I want this letter made public to show the benefit women may derive from Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound."—Mrs. JOHN G. MOULDEN, 2115 Second St., North, Minneapolis, Minn.

Thousands of unsolicited and genuine testimonials like the above prove the efficiency of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, which is made exclusively from roots and herbs. Women who suffer from those distressing ills peculiar to their sex should not lose sight of these facts or doubt the ability of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound to restore their health.

If you want special advice write to Mrs. Pinkham, at Lynn, Mass. She will treat your letter as strictly confidential. For 20 years she has been helping sick women in this way, free of charge. Don't hesitate—write at once.

### VERY ABRUPT.



Spring Post—Yes, sir; I can write about anything, sir.  
Irate Editor—Well, then, suppose you just right-about face and head for the door.

GOOD HOUSEKEEPERS.  
Use the best. That's why they buy Red Cross Ball Blue. At leading grocers 5 cents.

Good luck never hangs around a man long enough to become tiresome.

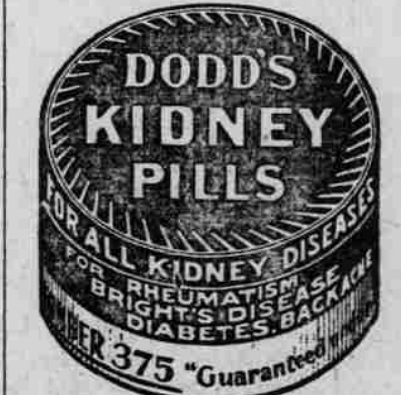
PERRY DAVIS' PAINKILLER  
For all sorts of cuts, bruises, burns and strains. Taken internally it cures diarrhea and dysentery. Avoid substitutes. 25c, 50c and 1.00.

The wastes of love bring greater riches than the wisdom of greed.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup.  
For children teething, softens the gums, reduces inflammation, allays pain, cures wind colic. 25c a bottle.  
He who honestly seeks to save another finds himself.

Lewis' Single Binder straight 5c cigar. You pay 10c for cigars not so good.

Duty has a stern face only when viewed askance.



## SICK HEADACHE

Positively Cured by these Little Pills.  
They also relieve Distress from Dyspepsia, Indigestion and Too Heartily Eating. A perfect remedy for Bile, Nausea, Dizziness, Bad Taste in the Mouth, Cough, Pain in the Side, TORPID LIVER. They regulate the Bowels. Purely Vegetable.

SMALL PILL. SMALL DOSE. SMALL PRICE.

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS.  
Genuine Must Bear Fac-Simile Signature. REFUSE SUBSTITUTES.

## Biliousness

"I have used your valuable Cascara and I find them perfect. Couldn't do without them. I have used them for some time for indigestion and biliousness and am now completely cured. Recommend them to everyone. Once tried, you will never be without them in the family."—Edward A. Marx, Albany, N.Y.

Pleasant, Palatable, Potent, Taste Good. Do Good. Never Sticks in Throat or Gorge. 10c, 25c, 50c. Never sold in bulk. The genuine tablet stamped C.C.C. Guaranteed in case or your money back.